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national constitutions of the Central American States, through revolution, and the attempts made to federate them, either by force or by appeal to mutual interests, will eagerly watch the effort of the United States and Mexico to put the relations of these hitherto contentious countries on a just and permanent basis. It is a use of friendly offices which is worthy of these two great peace-loving republics and cannot be to highly commended. It is hoped that the distinguished representatives, who have come together at their call and been given such a favorable start in their work, will try every reasonable means to meet expectations. Too long already, for an age of Pan-American and Hague Conferences, has Central America been the reproach of the world for its bickerings and quarrels. May it hereafter be known for its stability in government, fraternity and peace.

Editorial Notes.

Peace
Sunday.

The American Peace Society again calls the attention of the ministers, churches and Sunday schools of the country to the usual annual observance of the third Sunday in December as Peace Sunday. A considerable number of clergymen have already placed the day on their regular church calendar, and do not need to have their attention called to the subject. Others, for various reasons, have not yet recognized the importance of the matter. This year it is to be hoped that none of the American churches and religious organizations will fail to recognize the obligation they are under to do all in their power, severally and unitedly, to promote the complete and permanent friendship and fellowship of the peoples and nations of the world. Christianity is a religion of love and benevolence, and is fundamentally opposed to hatred, race antagonism and international strife and brutal conflict. It has no greater and more inspiring mission on its social side than to bring about an era of love, of perpetual and universal goodwill and mutual service among the races and nations of men. The Hague Conference just closed has done much to forward the ultimate union and federation of the world, the result of which will be settled peace and consequent limitation and reduction of armaments. But it has left much undone. The churches are quite as responsible as anybody else that it did not do more. What the next Hague Conference will do to complete the work still undone will depend very much upon them. They are perhaps the chief agency in this country in the creation of commanding public opinion. Let them speak, this coming Christmas time, on Peace Sunday or some other suitable day, with one voice, more strongly than they have ever done before, and demand that the great law of love and justice shall rule in all the relations of our government and people to the other peoples and governments of the world. Let them insist that the time

has gone by when war can any longer be excused in our intelligent modern society, and that the nations should hasten by all possible means the processes which are working out the federation and peace of the world.

If you have anything against a man, if
Emperor William you fancy he has something against you,
in England. you can do nothing better than make him
a friendly visit. It will tend to right misunderstandings,
allay suspicion and soothe hard feeling. This principle
holds good not only in personal but in international
relations. Rarely has this been better illustrated than
on the occasion of the visit of Emperor William to Eng-
land. We cannot say, of course, that his visit was under-
taken avowedly for conciliation, but the circumstances
between the two countries were such that it worked to
that end. It was made when many Englishmen believed
the Germans to be preparing for war against them, and
when several leading English newspapers fostered senti-
ments of hatred by printing invidious articles about the
Emperor and his people. To make a visit at such a time
required real moral courage; no sovereign to whom
personal pride is the first consideration would have
thought of it. On the other hand, the courtesies required
of the English nation were such as to put it to a supreme
test. We are rejoiced to see that England rose to her
true greatness and met the test. The Emperor and the
Empress visited London the middle of November. They
were entertained at Windsor by King Edward and given
a reception in the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and
Corporation. The streets were decorated for the impe-
rial procession as they have scarcely been since the coro-
nation of the king. No unpleasant incident occurred,
but everywhere the greetings were hospitable and hearty.
At the Guildhall eight hundred persons of distinction,
including representatives of the army and navy, were
seated at the tables. The Emperor was presented with
a magnificent gold casket. In reply, he recalled his
speech made at the Guildhall in 1891, when he declared
it to be his unalterable desire and purpose to preserve
the peace of the world. "I said then on this spot," he
continued, "that my aim was, above all, the maintenance
of peace. History, I venture to hope, will do me justice
in that I have pursued this aim unswervingly ever since.
The main prop and base for the peace of the world is the
maintenance of good relations between our two coun-
tries, and I will further strengthen them so far as lies in
my power. The German nation's wishes coincide with
mine. The future will then show a bright prospect and
commerce may develop among the nations who have
learned to trust one another." The visit of the Emperor
was indeed timely. His generous, fraternal words have
quieted some of the foolish fears of war which people
had entertained, and which had caused anxiety even in

America. They have also taken from the press, at least for a time, a fruitful theme of malicious discussion.

The Burritt Memorial.

The citizens of New Britain, Conn., who are interested in the erection of the Memorial to Elihu Burritt, are just now absorbed in preparations for the International Festival which they have planned for the 12th, 13th and 14th of this month. They hope through this Festival, which will be participated in by representatives of the different nationalities which abound in New Britain, both to promote the cause of international goodwill and to make a little money for the Memorial to Mr. Burritt, who was known as the "Apostle of International Brotherhood." The Festival will be held in the Arch Street Armory beginning on Thursday evening, December 12. It will be opened by Mr. Woodruff, the Governor of the State, attended by his staff. On the "Burritt Tables," as they will be called, will be found copies of various peace pamphlets and booklets. Any of our friends who have not yet sent contributions for the Memorial fund will find pleasure in doing so, we are sure. Burritt belonged to the whole of America, as few men have done, and the entire nation will honor itself by joining in this tribute of respect to one of its most famous citizens of the past century.

A Great Peace Preacher.

Rev. Reuben Thomas, D. D., who died suddenly at his home in Brookline, Mass., on the 9th of last month, was one of the few really great peace preachers which our time has produced. The principles of the Gospel of Jesus Christ had taken a deep and vital hold upon him, and he made it his sacred business to apply these principles faithfully to the circumstances and conditions of our age. This he did with great ability, with fine spiritual insight, and with unusual clearness, vigor and directness of speech. He was a man of courage as well as of conviction. He never trimmed for popularity, but he proved, by over thirty years of faithful service in the Harvard Church of Brookline, that the only sure road to genuine permanent popularity is that of unswerving loyalty to truth. The principles of peace were to him of the very essence of the gospel. This gave him a sure criterion for judging the events and movements which passed under his observation. He uttered his voice, like an ancient prophet, against the whole war system, against imperialism, against the national rivalry in armaments, against the ruthless colonial policies which have crushed and destroyed weaker peoples. He saw in all these, in whatever garb of sanctity they might parade themselves, the essential selfishness and brutality which produced them, and his pulpit was never silent when the word of warning and reproof

needed to be spoken. His discourse on "The War System in the Light of Civilization and Religion," delivered before the London Peace Congress in City Temple, London, in 1890, was one of the best expositions of the essential incompatibility of the war system with a truly Christian civilization that has ever been given. We have had nothing better since Sumner's great speeches of 1845 and 1849. This address of Dr. Thomas has gone through several editions and has been circulated by thousands both in England and this country, and has been widely read by ministers and others. It is still one of the best general documents which the American Peace Society distributes. Dr. Thomas was a strong supporter of the organized peace movement, not only speaking for it, but contributing liberally to it according to his means. For many years he acted as a Director of the American Peace Society, and recently, when his strength would not permit him longer to do this, he served as a Vice-President. The peace cause has lost by his death an able exponent and defender, but has been made richer and stronger by the valuable service which he gave to it during his long and fruitful ministry.

Resolutions of the Texas Peace Congress.

The following resolutions were adopted at the close of the Texas State Peace Congress:

Whereas, the first Texas State Peace Congress has now about concluded its deliberations after a most profitable session;

Whereas, this Congress is appreciative of the efforts of those who have actively participated in the meeting; therefore be it

Resolved, that the thanks of the Texas State Peace Congress are hereby extended to the ladies who have assisted in the entertainment of the Congress, to Dr. Trueblood of Boston, and to those other distinguished gentlemen who have so ably expounded the doctrine of universal peace, and to that earnest and distinguished worker in the cause, Dr. S. P. Brooks, president of Baylor University; and be it further

Resolved, that Texas stands ever ready to join in the movement for establishing peace throughout the world, and now declares, through her representatives here assembled, that war is repugnant to the spirit of Christianity and of civilization, and should be abolished; that this Texas State Peace Congress indorses the position taken by the representatives of America at the Hague Peace Conference, and calls upon the Texas Representatives and Senators in the Congress of the United States to do everything in their power to encourage and support, in their individual and legislative capacities, the great movement for universal peace; that this Peace Congress is opposed to the plan of establishing a large army and navy for this government, and requests our Texas Representatives and Senators to oppose and vote against any unusual or unnecessary increase in appropriations for such purpose, or any other appropriation which in any way promotes the spirit of war

between the people of the United States and the people of other countries of the world; and be it further

Resolved, that this Texas State Peace Congress indorses the work of the American Peace Society, and pledges its support to the Society in its efforts to establish peace among all peoples and all nations; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the American Peace Society and to the American representatives at the recent Hague Peace Conference.

News from the Field.

We have received from Mr. C. D. Pugsley of Harvard the following interesting account of the Fourth of July celebration at the Northfield Student Conference, showing the interest of college men in the peace movement:

"This Conference brings together at Northfield delegations from nearly all the Eastern colleges, including West Point and Annapolis, and there were present also this year Canadian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Hindo students. On the Fourth of July a patriotic celebration was held in the big auditorium, which was gaily decorated with flags of all nations and college banners. The cheers and songs of the different colleges represented made a novel feature. The address of the evening was made by Mr. McDowell, editor of the *Toronto Globe*. In his closing remarks he referred to the close and friendly relations existing between Canada and the United States, and spoke of the Hague Conference then in session, which had as its aim to bring about just such friendly relations between the nations of the world.

"At the close of his address Mr. Whiting of the Columbia delegation arose and suggested that it would be most appropriate for the Northfield Student Conference to send greetings to The Hague. Mr. C. D. Pugsley of Harvard then moved that the following cablegram be sent to The Hague:

"Intercollegiate Movement for the Religious Federation of the World expresses its heartiest sympathy with the movement for world's peace. (Signed)

"NORTHFIELD INTERCOLLEGIATE STUDENT CONFERENCE."

"Mr. Bruce of McGill University seconded Mr. Pugsley's motion in a few remarks on behalf of the Canadians. As Mr. Pugsley took the cablegram to the chairman a West Pointer came from one side of the hall with the American flag and a Canadian from the other side with the British flag and crossed them in front of the platform, while West Point gave a cheer for peace. Mr. John R. Mott, chairman of the Conference and secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, put Mr. Pugsley's motion to send the cablegram to The Hague, and it was passed amid great enthusiasm. The audience sang 'America,' 'God Save the King,' and 'So Say We All of Us,' bringing the incident to a close."

Mrs. Alice L. Park, Palo Alto, California, chairman of the Humane Education Committee of the California Club, writes us that the cause of peace has made more progress in that section of the country within a year than in a good many preceding years. The presidents of forty-seven clubs reporting at the meeting of the District Federation of Women's Clubs at Napa, in October, nearly all mentioned Peace Day, the 18th of May, as part of their program last year. Mrs. Park is very active

in promoting the circulation of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* and in the distribution of peace literature. She had literature tables at the State Suffrage Convention at Oakland, October 4 and 5, and at the Napa meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs, October 29 and 30.

The International Peace Bureau at Berne offers a prize of 1,500 francs for the best work of not over 30,000 words, for the use of teachers in schools of all grades in explaining to pupils the principles of the peace movement and their practical application. The work should show how duty to one's country and to humanity can be reconciled and perfected. The essays may be in English, French, German, Italian or Esperanto, and must be sent to the Bureau by the 30th of December, 1908.

Dr. Charles Strong, editor of the *Australian Herald*, minister of the Australian Church, Melbourne, and president of the Australian Peace Society, keeps the readers of the *Herald* well informed of what is going on in peace circles. In the issue for September 1, writing of the work of the Hague Conference, he said:

"The Hague Conference is part of the peace movement. And the peace movement is a wave of the flowing humanitarian tide which is destined to rise higher still, we trust, till not only the curse of war is abolished and arbitration is substituted for the murder and barbarities of battle, but mankind is lifted on to a higher social platform on which universal co-operation shall take the place of a brute struggle for existence and the largest share of the spoil, and, instead of the social slavery of our times, men shall help each other to develop their individuality and to be men, not machines."

At the recent National Fraternal Congress held at Buffalo, the following resolution, introduced by Rachel A. Bailey, Past Great Commander of the Ladies of the Modern Maccabees, was adopted and cabled to the Hague Conference, then still in session:

"*Resolved*, that this National Fraternal Congress, which represents a great constituency of over five million people, and which stands for the protection of the home and the mitigation of human misery, avows its sympathy and support in behalf of the humane effort for peace and arbitration versus barbaric war."

In addition to his addresses at the Texas State Peace Congress at Waco, Dr. Trueblood gave an address on the 16th of November, on the peace movement, at the Friends University, Wichita, Kan., where he stopped for a day, on his way to Texas, to visit his brother, who is a professor in the University.

The Swedish Peace Society has sent an appeal to the teachers in all the primary and elementary schools of the nation asking them to observe the 10th of December, the anniversary of the birth of Alfred Nobel, the founder of the Nobel Prizes. The Society has also invited the pastors of Sweden to observe Peace Sunday.

The annual meeting of the Association for International Conciliation was held in Paris on the 17th of November in the Hall of the "Sociétés Savantes." Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the founder of the Association, presided. The speakers represented seven different nations. They were: Dr. A. Gobat, secretary of the Interparliamentary Bureau at Berne; Mr. Hunneus, Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Saenz-Peña, the first delegate of Argentina to the Hague Conference; Dr. Heckscher, member of the German Reichstag; Mr.